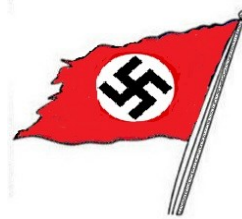




# The New Order



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## Publishing in an Era of Censorship

**Gerhard Lauck Interview with Richard Kary on July 10, 2019**

For most of us, too young to have participated in the early post WWII days of the National Socialists, this interview of Gerhard Lauck is full of lessons to learn from. The sacrifices and risks taken by those who came before us give inspiration and examples by which to model our own lives. Hearing what did and did not work can save us from having to reinvent the wheel.

Gerhard has a number of characteristics that have made him an effective fighter for the NS cause. He looks for common ground, meeting others where they are. As mundane as it sounds, a friendly inviting approach is the best way to win people over to a cause. In our current American political climate, illegal immigration causes concern for even average (“normie”) Americans. Thus it has become a vehicle with which to reach out and draw oth-

ers to our side.

Another of Gerhard’s characteristics is the immediate adaptability to current need, and experimentation with ways to meet it. Failure is not feared, but seen as a normal part of the learning process. The following sweeping review of the last 50 years of NS activism gives a good illustration of the flexibility required to respond to shifting times.

Gerhard has a gift for involving other groups and individuals in teamwork. One person can make a huge difference, but one person who can inspire others to action can magnify their own effect a thousand-fold. Gerhard has done just that.

Perhaps the greatest revelation for me in listening to this interview was just how small the American branch of the NSDAP/AO is in relation to the much larger German branch, and how interdependent they are. Despite their small size, the American based support has been crucial to the survival of their German counterparts at critical stages of the battle.

This was encouraging and welcome news. On the surface, the plight of the beleaguered and oft imprisoned German activists seems hopeless. Against such powerful ideological enemies, they always appear to be on the edge of

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### Gerhard Lauck Interview

extinction. With the aid of their American cohorts, the NS spirit persists and is only getting stronger in Germany's underground. Hearing this renews hope. The land where NS was born, fought for, and died for, should, by rights, be the first to rise again. Perhaps Germany will once more be the final hope for the survival and self-determination of the White race.

What follows is a much edited and abridged account of this 2 ½ hour interview. It begins with a sweeping overview of the history of the NSDAP/AO. Then it goes more into detail about the methods of outreach, collaborating with other groups, effective communication, and working with volunteers. It is well worth listening to the complete interview at [www.revisionmedia.org](http://www.revisionmedia.org).

### History of the NSDAP/AO

The NSDAP/AO was founded in 1972 by ethnic Germans, primarily in North America. The bulk of their members were formerly in the American Bund with a scattering of young whippersnappers born in the 1950's post war generation. Their objective was to support National Socialists in Germany, where they were outlawed. Because of their legal status in America, they could do what was prohibited in Germany.

This primarily entailed printing and distributing literature and stickers. Within a year of

their founding, swastika stickers went from a run of 1000 to one of 100,000 several times a year. The monthly bulletin grew into the full sized tabloid, NS Kampfruf, which is still in print today. By the mid-1990s, NS tabloids were distributed in 10 different languages.

The current organization does not claim to be a continuation of the original NSDAP/AO started in the Third Reich. That was created to support ethnic Germans in foreign countries and came to a close in 1945. The current NSDAP/AO is, rather, a preparatory organization. They are preparing the way for a new political party which cannot yet be formed. Presently, the vast majority of activists live in Germany where it is illegal. They cannot stand out and take a public leadership role. Thus, the very small overseas branch can appear to have an oversized role, since it can legally stand out and get publicity.

After WWII the allied power and military occupation in Germany was so massive that attempts to get things going again were smashed. Among other groups, there was the Socialist Reichs Party with 10,000 members, which was banned in 1951. When organizations and activism were smashed, the publishing activity would increase. It is as if the energy, instead of going into channel A, would go into channel B, and this would go back and forth.

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## Steve West Wins State House Primary



Steve West is NOT “politically correct.” Even mainstream Republicans denounced him for “anti-Semitism” and “homophobia.” Nonetheless, he won the Republican primary in his state legislative district #15 in Kansas City, Missouri. He received 49.5% of the vote, far more than the second place person, who only got 24.4%. In the general election he received 36.8% of the vote, losing to his Democrat opponent. (Kansas City, Missouri is only 55% White.) All things considered, this is very impressive!

## Ursula Haverbeck

Ursula Haverbeck is currently in a German prison for the so-called “crime” of “Holocaust denial”. She was also the top candidate of the nationalist political party DIE RECHTE in the recent European Union parliament election. (All six candidates were former political prisoners in Germany.) If DIE RECHTE had won 180,000 votes, this would have probably led to her release from prison. Unfortunately, it only got 20,000 votes. Nonetheless, this campaign resulted in a lot of publicity both for her case and for DIE RECHTE.



### Gerhard Lauck Interview

In the 1960s there was a new organization called the National Democratic Party (NPD) of Germany. It was legal and thus could not be open NS. It was so hard core nationalist, though, that a lot of National Socialists saw hope in it and joined. To get into the Federal Parliament in Germany you have to get at least 5% of the vote. The NPD just barely missed that and therefore did not get into the Federal Parliament. When that happened, the more moderate elements blamed the hard core NS for giving them the tainted image of being NAZI's. They then purged the party of National Socialists.

The hard core people, who do most of the work, tend to be a small group within any organization. When the NPD purged the hard core, they castrated themselves. In the early '70s all these NS activists who had been purged looked around and saw the NSDAP/AO publishing an open NS publications and supplying hundreds of thousands of stickers. They jumped on board. That gave renewed impetus to the organization. In the late '70s, however, these people were coalescing into a legal arm of the movement, and the NSDAP/AO underground branch did not play such an important role.

It is comparable to different branches of the military (the army, navy, marines, etc.). They each play a more or less important role at different stages of a war. Such is the relationship between the legal and illegal branches of the movement.

In the mid 1980s Michael Kühnen started a legal group in Germany. They were not openly NS, but if you read between the lines, you could tell they were. By the late 1980s the legal wing had far surpassed the underground in terms of importance. Kühnen, stated publicly, though, in the 1980s that he was a member of the NSDAP/AO. He was putting himself at risk of getting arrested simply to emphasize that we are one National Socialist movement, with the above ground and underground like two different branches of the same military.

After the Berlin wall fell in the 1990s, there was a major resurgence in NS groups and the German government retaliated by outlawing about 12 of these. They went underground again. At that time, the supportive activities of the American NSDAP/AO increased and became more important once again. This was a damaging development for the German government because they couldn't control the underground as easily as they could a legal organiza-

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## Gerhard Lauck Interview

tion.

The German government then put pressure on the American government to close the American branch down. They formed an intra-governmental task force and accused them of everything up to, and including, international terrorism. They managed to tap phone lines in America from Germany, a brand new, expensive, and difficult technology at that time.

With these bogus but serious accusations being leveled at them, they were concerned that the accusations would be used as an excuse to launch a series of swat team raids on their facilities. If this happened, there could be bloodshed. Keep in mind that there had been assassination and bomb attempts in the past. In that climate, if someone knocks down your door in the middle of the night, you don't assume it is the police. Rather, you assume it is a communist, anti-fascist, or Jewish organization. As soon as one person is killed, for any reason, there is a chain reaction.

To avoid such a crisis and take the focus off the American operation, Gerhard went to Denmark as a decoy in March of 1995. Denmark was one of the most lenient countries for political dissidents. There he fought an extradition from Denmark to Germany all the way through the Supreme Court. The lawyer who defended him had a previous case of a man accused of involvement in an assassination attempt on Anwar Sadat. He was not extradited to Egypt on the grounds that the case was political. In Gerhard's case, they ruled that the publication of a legal newspaper in America by a US citizen was not political so they could extradite him. This was so outrageous that even the mainstream Denmark press said this was an insult to Danish sovereignty.

Gerhard spent 4 years in a German prison for publishing 6 issues of a newspaper in America. Germany claimed jurisdiction because they had subscribers in Germany. The same jurisdiction is claimed for websites accessible in Germany and/or France from other countries. Theoretically you can be arrested in any EU country and be extradited to one of those countries, even if your website is legal in your country of residence.

Gerhard came back to America in 1999 and has been operating here since. The rise of the internet has decreased the importance of printed media, but not negated it. They still publish 400 books in 8 or 9 different languages. Over several decades he has personally translated close to 200 books from German into English of Third Reich originals.

## Methods of Outreach

Over the years, Gerhard has experienced and developed many different methods of outreach, varying in importance for differing times and locations. These methods have included internet webhosting, stickers, posters, demonstrations, literature distribution, and encouraging publicity.

**Internet**—The NSDAP/AO's approach is to value the internet but not rely totally upon it. They host hundreds of websites in many different languages on zensurfrei.com. In one month alone, December of 2017, they added 100 new web sites in 36 languages. The internet, however, is extremely vulnerable. They can close it down, ISPs can block you, and domains can be frozen or stolen. Because of this, they have kept other venues alive, namely producing books and periodicals.

Even if printed matter were not needed now, which is not the case, it is a lot easier to take a small operation and expand it than to start from scratch. For example, the Reichswehr after WWI had to cut back to a 100,000 man army. In 1933, when there was a change in power, they could expand quickly to a large army with that tiny but well trained nucleus."

One advantage we have today with the internet is a very localized victory can be turned into a national or international rallying point. In the revolutionary war there was the shot that was heard around the world when the colonists revolted against the English. It may have been a handful of men and a relatively small battle, but the repercussions were worldwide. We can do that now with a fairly small demonstration, election, or whatever that is heard about around the world and becomes a rallying point that boosts the morale elsewhere.

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# Scandinavian Activism



A group of activists from Denmark's Nest 2 carried out a spectacular banner drop from a highway bridge near the town of Farum on 9 July. The message on the banner, "Mass Immigration = Genocide", was read by hundreds of commuters on the busy highway. Behind the banner, green smoke from two smoke grenades filled the air while the freedom flags waved in the wind.

Nordic Resistance Movement's message spread in Helsingborg. On July 6<sup>th</sup> activists from Nest 3 were out on the streets of Helsingborg to inform the people about National Socialism.



At around 12 o'clock on Saturday 13 July, the activist group blitzed onto a city square in Viborg.

A speech was held about the situation in Europe and the Nordic countries. The speaker also invited people on the square to contact the activists present to hear more about the Resistance Movement and the National Socialist fight for freedom.

After the speech, there was great deal of interest in the leaflets, and many pleasant conversations took place in several locations throughout the city center where the activists had set up.

After the activity in the pedestrian area, the activists headed back to their cars and drove just outside the city center where banners were put up in four areas before the activity came to an end.

## Gerhard Lauck Interview

**Stickers and Posters**— For decades the stickers were the main offensive weapon for the NSDAP/AO. They moved millions of these into Germany and that caused a big hullabaloo. When Gerhard was in Germany in '72, you would be traveling by train and would see a swastika and resistance slogan on a wall. You wouldn't know if this was an organization, or one guy, or a kid, or what. When you saw professionally printed literature with one and the same contact address popping up all over Germany, it was proof that there was an organized National Socialist resistance movement in Germany decades after the war ended. The fact that the German government could not stop it was a big morale boost, especially to the people that thought maybe there was no one left and they were the only one.

One example of stickers resulting in major publicity happened with the first press run of 1000 stickers in the fall of '72. These were airmailed to Germany in time for the chancellor elections. One of these stickers was put on an election poster and it was shown on prime time German television. That was pretty cost effective publicity. You never know what is going to happen.

Stickers could even be an effective means of recruitment. One time Gerhard was at the Hamburg train station and put some stickers up by the entrance. Then he walked across the street, sat down by a bus stop, and just watched. People walked by it, some noticing it and some

not. Then Gerhard saw one guy come up to it and stare at it for the longest time. The guy reached into his pocket and took out a pen and paper to write it down. A few weeks later, back in the United States, they got a letter saying, "I saw your sticker in the Hamburg train station. I want to get active in the movement." So Gerhard actually witnessed a sticker recruit a guy.

In addition to stickers, they had posters. There were cases in the '70s where teams would go down a street at night. One guy would be holding a pail of glue, one guy putting up the posters on each side of the street, and two guys with walkie-talkies at the ends of the street would be watching out for the police. They would go in places like downtown Hanover and put up hundreds of posters in one night. The next day it was all over the newspaper. A few months later the police would claim they had smashed the organization. A week later there would be another major action.

If you go to the NSDAP/AO website they have lots of layouts for stickers and various things you can download and print out. They are laid out for special types of pressure sensitive labels, ten to a sheet. There are both NS designs with swastikas and some that are a little more moderate.

**Demonstrations**— In Chicago in the 1970s, they would have rallies in public parks where they would talk to hundreds of White people in a language they could understand. Basically they wanted to keep the niggers out of their

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## German Activism



According to "Sonntagstrend" the anti-invasion political party Alternative for Germany is now the strongest force in the eastern portion of the Federal Republic of Germany with 23%. The ruling Christian Democrats have 22%, the Left 18%, the Social Democrats 14%, the Greens 12%, the Liberal Democrats 5%, and other parties 6%.

## Gerhard Lauck Interview

communities. Gerhard participated in one particular demonstration where, by police estimates, there were 5000 people in the crowd. These people were for the NS party. They were screaming “White power” and giving the Hitler Salute. It is hard to believe in today’s political climate that such a thing could have ever happened in a major American city, but this was the type of support they had.

It was possible because these were very special conditions. The North side was integrated, but the southwest side, where the American NS headquarters were located, was very segregated. In this white working class district the community was Lithuanian. The Lithuanians had fled from the communists and hated them. They knew communism was Jewish and they were pro German and to some degree pro National Socialist because they viewed them as liberators against communism. All these things, combined with very effective organizing, allowed them to have the success they had.

A lot of the lessons that they learned have been totally forgotten because there are very few people alive today that actually did these major street actions. Even if the lessons survive, you can’t just take a carbon copy and repeat it. The situation is different today. You can learn some principles from it, but you can’t just copy it.

**Literature Distribution**—One alternative to



Many thanks to our talented graphics arts comrade who spent hours creating this depiction of “The Squad” for us.

street demonstrations is targeted literature distribution. You can often get a significant effect with smaller groups in this way. As an example, last year there was a free library project. Some guys in Omaha and Lincoln, NE wanted to hit these free library book stores with NS books. The NSDAP/AO provided them with a 100 books for free and also sold them some. These guys hit roughly 100 locations in one or two days.

This resulted in major publicity in Lincoln and Omaha. It was even reported in Newsweek Magazine. A relatively small number of people, in several hours on a weekend, got national coverage. There was not one single arrest on the activity, and the cost of the books was affordable.

**Publicity**—Towards the end of 1978, Dan Rather interviewed Gerhard in the Chicago National Socialist headquarter building, complete with swastika flags and uniforms as a backdrop. That interview was broadcast in January of 1979. They had 30 million viewers for that program. In it was a close up of their P.O. Box with the address visible. They clearly announced that this literature comes from P.O. Box 6414, Lincoln, Nebraska. It was almost like a paid advertisement. After a few days the mail started pouring in. For weeks they were picking up their mail every day in those big 3 foot long naval duffle bags.

Roughly 5% of the letters were openly pro NS. Another 90% said, “Please send literature.” You didn’t know if these were pro or not but the fact that they were asking for literature suggests that they were. Another 5% was hate mail.

A couple of weeks passed and the literature they sent off for the enquiries started coming back. This flood was smaller, but almost all the letters had money in them because people were subscribing to newspapers, joining the organization, and buying products.

In July, they rebroadcasted the program and there were even more responses this second time. This could have been because some people the first time around were not expecting to see the address so they did not have a paper and pencil handy. The second time, they were ready for it. With those two major rounds of publicity in 1979, it was one of their better years.

**To be continued in the September issue**





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